



THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1900

Today's dispatches from the Philippines are to the effect that the natives in all parts of those islands are manifesting their opposition to Mr. McKinley's "benevolent assimilation," in many cases, however, being provoked thereto by the burning of their homes and towns by his forces. A great fault with Americans is their inability to put themselves in other peoples' places; another, is their credulity in respect to foreign news, a great deal of which is prepared in New York. Foreigners have just as good sense, and are just as humanized, civilized and Christianized as Americans, but they are also just as human. If Virginia were invaded by foes, alien both in race and religion, would it be unnatural for her men, whose homes had been burned, to attack their enemies whenever an opportunity was afforded? But when the Filipinos do, the only course to pursue, according to Mr. McKinley, is to crush them.

No right thinking man attempts to condone the ill-mannered and rough treatment to which the republican candidate for the Vice Presidency was subjected in Colorado yesterday. But that that treatment was provoked by Senator Wolcott, who pointed out and caused to be torn down a democratic flag, and offered to bet a man who interrupted him \$100 to 1 that Bryan would not be elected, and by Mr. Roosevelt, himself, who in response to a question, told the enquirer he was a coward, or words to that effect, is just as true. There are always two sides to every story. It is never wise to shake a red flag at a mad bull.

It now appears that Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the great U. S. bond buyer, have had a conference, at which the damage to the republican party that will necessarily be produced by the coal miners' strike, was fully discussed, and that as the result, some temporary concessions have been, or will be made to the strikers. A country is in a bad way when the votes of hundreds of thousands of its citizens are at the disposal of two men who have acquired immense fortunes by means of special favors granted them by the government.

The goldite democrats who prefer negro officials, high tariff, trusts and plutocratic imperialism, to the currency of the country until 1873, can't, for the life of them, get the idea in their heads that the fact that the rich men of this country are investing their gold in foreign securities, at cheaper rates than they can get for it at home, is not conclusive proof that prosperity prevails here, that every man has all the money he wants, and that nobody has any need of gold or any other sort of currency. But there is none so blind as those who will not see.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, September 27.

The Census Bureau has lost track of one of its traveling special agents, Mr. William L. Spaulding of Washington, D.C., who was last heard from at Racine, Wisconsin, on Sept. 17. During the interval he was assigned to Grand Rapids, Mich., and under his instructions should have made daily reports during the ten days which have since elapsed. At the Census office it is feared that some accident has befallen him. The bureau today announced the population of the following cities: Memphis, Tenn., 102,320 an increase of 37,825 or 58.65 per cent since 1890; Houston, Tex., 44,633 an increase of 17,076 or 61.97 per cent.

People from the Valley of Virginia here today say the apple crop of that region has been a failure this season, which is a serious misfortune to the farmers of that section, as, for the last few years, they have managed to lay out a few dollars by the sale of that crop.

Several Virginians left here this morning for Gainesville, Virginia, where a Bryan and Stevenson flag was raised today. Among them were Mr. Andrew Lipscomb, who spoke there, and Mr. R. N. Harper, who presided at the meeting. Passengers by the Manassas train that passed there this morning say that the place was crowded with people on their way there.

The reports that was circulated here three or four days ago to the effect that Archbishop Ireland had turned against Mr. McKinley, is said today to be disproved by the fact that when the archbishop was decorated in Paris yesterday with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, the U. S. Ambassador there, and the U. S. minister to Spain were present to witness the ceremony, which would not have been the case if he were not a true supporter of Mr. McKinley.

The impression has become current in the foreign press, especially in the German newspapers, that the instructions to be sent to Minister Conger will authorize him to act as a mediator between China and the powers, and already sarcastic queries have been made as to who authorized him to act in such capacity. It is said at the State Department here that Conger sets for his own country alone. His purpose during the preliminary negotiations is to undertake what will be submitted to the Chinese representatives the views and purposes of the United States government and to obtain those of China upon the questions involved. It is

hoped in this way that some tentative agreement may be reached between the United States and China, calculated to smooth the way for final negotiations, and which may be used by the United States to obtain an international agreement looking to a settlement by all the powers. Until some progress has been made by Mr. Conger in these preliminary conferences with the Chinese representatives, it is said that the President will not announce the personnel of the American peace commission which is to help Minister Conger in the final settlement of the United States against China. Hon. Seth Low and Gen. Jas. H. Wilson are the only two yet stated as members of this

General Fitzhugh Lee is still here, but eschews politics studiously, so his friends say. They also say the General hopes that Congress at its next session will pass a bill appointing him a brigadier general and retiring him.

Private letters received here today from the mining regions are to the effect that Mr. Hanna will have enough influence with the coal miners to effect a settlement with the strikers that will last at least until the day after the Presidential election.

At democratic headquarters today there were but few callers, and they had nothing to communicate except their hopes. The latter it is needless to say were not stated, but seemed to be founded only on what has been printed in the newspapers. An entirely confident air prevails there, however, and no one is included in all the democratic

At the brokers' offices here today stocks are quoted as strong, cotton as weak, and wheat as corn as steady.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The proceedings in the Court of Appeals at Staunton yesterday were as follows:

Virginia Development Company vs. Richmond Iron Company, from the Circuit Court of Allegheny county; argued and submitted.

Printing not having been paid for in the case of Miller vs. Miller, from the Circuit Court of Augusta county, it was continued till the next term.

Andes vs. O. B. Roller, guardian, &c., from the Circuit Court of Rockingham county; submitted on briefs.

Virginia Hot Springs Company vs. Jewett Homer Rickers, administrator, from the Circuit Court of Bath county; argued in part and continued till today.

The cases of the Norfolk and Washington Railroad Company against John W. Dalboush, &c., from the Circuit Court of Augusta county, and John O. Hutchinson and others against Clarke Maxwell and others, from the Circuit Court of Winchester, were continued to be heard in Staunton next year at the autumn term, and the case of Edward Eboles, executor of Gen. John Echols, against Joseph Brennan and others, and Elizabeth Miller against Samuel Byers, both from the Circuit Court of Augusta county, and Ben Bear against W. H. Ingham and others were placed on the privileged docket and removed to Richmond.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

It is stated in diplomatic quarters that definite and official information had been received that Prince Tuan had been appointed president of the privy council of China, and that a number of other Chinese officials prominent in the recent uprising have been similarly honored.

It was stated in Berlin that Lord Salisbury had asked for a few days to consider the matter before replying to the German note. There was certain information that Lord Salisbury desired to secure before replying.

It is not believed in well-informed circles in London that Count Waldersee would present an ultimatum to the Chinese government demanding the surrender of the five anti-foreign leaders.

In Washington it is believed that Emperor William is determined to force a war upon China, and if the other powers will not consent Germany will undertake it alone.

The German transport Gera and three German torpedo boats have arrived at Hong Kong. They reported piracy and brigandage increasing in the West river.

Lord Salisbury, it is confidently asserted, will not back up Germany in her demand for the surrender of the leaders of the anti-foreign atrocities.

General Chaffee reported that he had started from Pekin for Tientsin, leaving a guard for the American legation in the Chinese capital.

Italy and Austria are the only powers that have replied favorably and unconditionally to Germany's note.

THE FIREMEN.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Virginia State Firemen's Association is in session in Richmond and the city is alive with marching men and music. Though today is the day for the grand parade, there have been parades morning, noon and night, with no lack of crowds to cheer them. The convention assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the address of welcome was made by Attorney General Montague, in the absence of Gov. Tyler. Most of the organizations are here, and the fire companies, they are nearly all represented in new uniforms, and present a handsome appearance. Nearly all the towns in the State are represented. Portsmouth sends 350 men in uniform, with their apparatus. The business of the convention was transacted at last night's session, which lasted till midnight. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Staunton, and Capt. Thomas Kilgishan, of that city, was elected president. The only other change was the election of Capt. Emmet Danne, of Portsmouth, as senior vice president.

Frank Leslie's Monthly has been received from its publishers in New York. Its contents are: The Age of Gold, The Reproach of Russia, The End of the Battle, The Home of Jeanne D'Arc, A Panther in the Pulpit, A Survival of the Unfittest, Rear Admiral John Woodward Philip, Admiral Philip's Diary, Granny, The Race for the Chinese Market, Because, A Spoke in the Wheel, A Hard of Heart, Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee, The Etufla, and the Buffalo-Skull.

The American line steamer New York, from New York September 19, passed the Lizard at 9:30 o'clock last night and should have arrived at Southampton, England, by 5 o'clock. At 10 o'clock this morning she had not been sighted, and a tug has been sent in search of her. A heavy gale was blowing in the Channel last night. A dispatch from London says the New York was reported at 5:30 tonight off the Isle of Wight. She has apparently met with an accident.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the famous Russian author and social reformer, has been virtually excommunicated from the Greek Church.

The democratic members of the Kentucky General Assembly at a conference yesterday agreed upon an election bill as a substitute for the Goebel law.

Lightning struck a kiln at the Glen Carbon brickyard near Edwardsville, Ill., yesterday, demolishing the kiln and burying five men under tons of bricks. The men were killed.

David McKenzie, promoter of the "Old Amber Gold Mining Co.," has disappeared from Burlington, Vt., gathering in it, it is alleged, a large sum of money from people who bought stock in the company.

The Boston Globe prints a story to the effect that Secretary Hay of the State department is practically out of the Cabinet, that he is no longer consulted in regard to important foreign affairs.

Mr. Bryan has written a note to the Lincoln, Neb., daily papers requesting the public to withdraw his pictures, banners and democratic emblems during the visit of Gov. Roosevelt to that city next week.

Archbishop Ireland left Paris for London today, whence he will sail October 10. He was decorated yesterday as a commander of the Legion of Honor by M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, in behalf of the government.

Powerful political pressure is said to be bearing on the anthracite coal operators to end the Pennsylvania strike. The long conference held in New York on Tuesday between Senator Hanna and Mr. J. P. Morgan is said to have been concerning the strike.

Word was received in Baltimore yesterday of the death of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, one of the best known experts on bacteria in the country. Dr. Lazear died in Havana, Cuba, of yellow fever, where he had been sent by the United States government to study the germs of the disease. He was well known in his city, having for a time been connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The German steamer Herzog, which sailed from Lorezquez for Europe yesterday, had on board the Transvaal Postmaster General, Van Alphen; the Assistant Secretary of State, Grolier; the State Treasurer, Malherbe, and a large quantity of bar gold. Lord Roberts reports that General Ian Hamilton found at the Crocodile river, near Hectorspruit, 13 guns, including several lost by the British. They were mostly destroyed.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was launched at Richmond yesterday at W. K. Trigg's yard.

Capt. David A. Brown, Jr., quartermaster of R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, was in Washington yesterday conferring with officials there regarding the proposed removal of the remains of Confederate soldiers from the National Cemetery at Arlington to the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond.

M. D. Langhorne, one of the most prominent residents of Pulaski, committed suicide yesterday. He got into his bathtub and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He had been in bad health for some time. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute and took part in the battle of New Market with that corps.

It is reported that hazing is being practiced upon new cadets by the upper classes at the Virginia Military Institute. General Snipp and the officers and faculty are taking steps to put a stop to the practice. One cadet has already been dismissed, E. T. Lovell, of Louisiana, who was found guilty of hazing. Several boys from North Carolina have withdrawn from the school because they claimed harsh treatment at the hands of older cadets.

ROOSEVELT MOBBED.

Colonel Roosevelt, who is on a tour of Colorado, was mobbed yesterday at Victor, in the Cripple Creek mining district of Colorado. The incident was the only one of the kind that has occurred during the progress of the trip.

The trouble was caused by a small body of men and boys. Colonel Roosevelt spoke at Armory Hall, in the town of Victor, which was filled. He had hardly begun speaking when he was interrupted by noisy demonstrations. The candidate sought in finishing his remarks, though there was a persistent intention among those present that he should not do so. When he left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his former soldiers in the Spanish war. He was also accompanied by a number of other persons.

A crowd of boys and men began throwing stones and shouting for Bryan. The Rough Riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around Col. Roosevelt to protect him from assault by the mob. One man made a personal attack upon the candidate and succeeded in striking him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant was knocked down by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek.

A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men in khaki uniforms from their horses. The Rough Riders on foot closed around the Governor, making a wedge which pushed through the crowd. They finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there were probably 1,000 or 1,500 excited men and boys in the vicinity. Fistfights were exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs, some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire Roosevelt party regained the train, however, without serious injury, but as it pulled out he and his party were pelted with missiles.

Mr. Bryan, who was at Nebraska City when he heard of the treatment Roosevelt had received, said there was no justification for a resort to violence in this country, and that those who do resort to it do the cause they represent more harm than good.

The October number of the St. Nicholas Magazine has been received from its publishers in New York.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in the suburbs of Altoona, Pa. There are now some 54 cases and the disease continues to spread. Some of the schools closed this morning, and it is likely that the others will close in a day or two.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Strike.

Scranton, Sept. 27.—Four hundred commissions were received here yesterday for coal and iron police. This force, together with the scores of deputies who have been sufficiently armed, it is thought, will be sufficient to guarantee safety to the men who are expected to be put to work in a few days by the five large companies. If the mines are opened this week or next, the men to operate them must be secured from abroad, the strikers say, and an attempt to bring outside labor into the midst of an army of idle men may precipitate trouble. Car loads of the "soft stuff" are arriving daily and nobody seems to be able to locate the point from which it is shipped. The officials of the miners' union are using every means to ascertain who the shippers are, and soon as they are located they say no more bituminous coal will come to Scranton. The consumers openly declare they can get any amount of it at less cost than the hard coal and many have made up their minds to continue its use, strike or no strike. The washeries are all working today, but most of them are crippled for a sufficient force of men.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The mines of Hazleton and Jeddio, opened this morning with a small force. Markle said the number of men at work was satisfactory. The exodus of miners from this district continues and it promises to have an influence toward settlement. There will be a lack of competent men when the strike ends, and the operators, who will be overwhelmed with orders, are trying to discourage the men from leaving this district. Hundreds of foreigners have gone to Europe and other mining lands to the soft coal and iron regions. The general situation this morning is unchanged.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The strike situation here and at Alabany City, is unchanged today. All collieries, including the Cambridge, are idle. A coal famine is likely in this region if the tie up continues.

Pittston, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coal companies began to pay the men off for the September work this morning. There is no sign of disorder and everything is quiet among the strikers.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury, empaneled to inquire into the death of John Choiniski, the victim of the Friday riot, returned a verdict last night that he had been shot and killed by one of the sheriff's posse.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—A railroad official in this city whose word can be taken as authoritative, but who would not consent to his name being used in connection with the statement, says today that the miners' strike had been practically settled. The terms, he added, would be made known in all likelihood, within the next twenty-four hours. "The miners may be said to have won their demands," this gentleman added, "with the exception of that which refers to the recognition of their union. This point the operators will not agree to, but the strike leaders will agree to a compromise along the lines I have indicated."

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Locust Gap miners have at last joined the strikers thus stopping the Locust Spring colliery. The East and Potts collieries near Ashland, each employing six hundred men, are crippled.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—General Superintendent Luther of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, reported to President Harris this morning the loss of another mine. This one is at Locust Gap. The men went out this morning, leaving only 13 of the 30 working mines working. Superintendent Luther also reported that the washeries at Kalmia and Keystone had resumed work this morning.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—At last the switchmen's organization has stated its position on handling bituminous and non-union coal. An amicable agreement was reached in New York Tuesday between the switchmen and the railroads, and the switchmen have decided to handle any coal that is offered them, whether bituminous, washery, or non-union coal.

New York, Sept. 27.—At noon today President Theodore of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was interviewed, and in course of his conversation he made the statement that the anthracite strike situation is now in the hands of a person who is negotiating a settlement. When pressed closed he said Mr. Hanna was not the man. To the question: "Has Archibald Bryan been here to see you today?" he replied, "No, he has not. I have not seen him."

New York, Sept. 27.—Wall street was full of reports regarding the coal strike today. The best of opinion is that the strike is on the verge of settlement and that an announcement will be made before the end of the week.

The Situation in China.

Cologne, Sept. 27.—The Gazette prints a Berlin telegram emphatically denying the report that Count von Waldersee would issue an ultimatum to China.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.—The prospect of an alarming famine in north China as a result of the hostilities which have devastated the country, is increasing. The Chinese hereabouts are preparing to send huge quantities of rice to the relief but the military are raising red tape objections. There is a strong feeling here that the United States should co-operate with the powers in the punishment of the ringleaders of the Chinese uprising. Mr. Goodnow, the American consul, says that if the expedition up the Yangtze is persisted in, war is inevitable.

Pekin, Sept. 9, via Shanghai, September 26.—The people are returning and shops are reopening. Twenty Russians in disguise were captured in the Russian district yesterday. They were taken to their execution in a probable. There are frequent skirmishes by foraging parties outside the city.

London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to Dalziel from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang has left Tientsin for Pekin with an escort of 200 Russians and 200 Japanese.

Taku, Sept. 25.—General Chaffee arrived in Tientsin yesterday. He visited Earl Li and offered to assign an American officer to escort him to Pekin. The viceroy and the general informally discussed the situation. General Chaffee has conferred with his staff officers regarding the establishment of temporary winter quarters near Tientsin.

Russia's Intentions in the East.

London, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Shanghai and other Chinese points are filled with dark hints regarding Russia's intentions in the Far East. It seems to be the general impression in Shanghai that Russia is in Manchuria to stay. This impression is strengthened by reports that she claims possession of the Pekin-Tientsin railway and is

disposing her troops with an eye to permanent occupation in north China. A seizure of Manchuria would practically preclude a peace settlement in China. In her note of a month ago, proposing a retirement from Pekin, Russia declares explicitly that she had no territorial designs in China. The public however is inclined to credit the reports that Russia will claim Manchuria and the constant anti-Russian feeling has been intensified.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The foreign office has not yet received official notification of Russia's annexation of Manchuria but it is believed to be true. The German government will not take action in the matter unless the other powers do so. The alleged move on Russia's part has caused great surprise.

Saved by a Clever Ruse.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A religious monomaniac named Michael Folski climbed to the top of a 150 foot smokestack at the Illinois Steel Works, late yesterday, and stood singing and praying, preparatory to taking the leap which would land him in heaven. In a few minutes the man would have jumped from the chimney, but while he tarried to pray and sing, a fellow laborer named John Sonalski climbed to where he stood, and by a clever ruse saved his life. All who witnessed the rescue feared that there would be a struggle, and that both men would be killed. Folski warned his friend to keep away, and exclaimed: "My time has come! I am going to heaven!" After a short parley Sonalski said to Folski, that in order to reach heaven he would have to pass through fire and water and he urged him to do so. Folski refused to submit to the fire and water test. So Sonalski's ruse succeeded and the man followed him down the ladder. When they reached the bottom Folski was set upon and overpowered.

Gov. Roosevelt's Experience.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 27.—After his stormy experience with the same throwing mob at Victor, yesterday, Gov. Roosevelt came here and remained until midnight. He addressed three different meetings and conquered the hostility displayed toward him by sympathizers of the Victor mob. The men who engaged in the Victor disturbance came over to this town on trolley cars, and did not attempt to reach their homes. The Cripple Creek republicans and the business element of the town were aroused and word went forth that if any attempt was made to start a row in the town there would be a fight in which the rioters would get the worst of it.

Sauce for Turkey to be Costly.

Melrose, N. J., Sept. 27.—As was predicted, the cranberry crop in the southern part of Burlington county has been cut very short. The bogs of Evans & Wills, at Friendship, yielded 9000 bushels. Two years ago the crop was 23,000 bushels. The Taunton bogs, owned by the same firm, which in former years averaged 13,000 bushels, yielded less than 2000 this year, while 30,000 bushels were picked from Edmund Braddock's bogs this year, to an average of 7,000 in other years.

In smaller bogs, where the average picking is from 500 to 2000 bushels, it is cut down this year to from 300 to 1200 bushels. The growers, however, expect good prices.

Shot Them Both.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 27.—Archie Campbell of this city, aged 23, was shot this morning by John O'Dea, aged 50, also of this city. He died at the city hospital, without having regained consciousness. The shooting occurred in front of the Lehigh Valley Railroad station, just as Campbell was about to take a train for Elmore, Pa. O'Dea, the murderer, also shot Mrs. John Wark, of this city, inflicting a slight wound in the left arm. He was arrested. O'Dea had a grievance against Campbell and after being arrested said he had been waiting for an opportunity for some time to kill him and Mrs. Wark.

Robbed and Murdered.

New York, Sept. 27.—Charles Peck, a wealthy architect and real estate dealer, was found in the gutter at 17th street and Ninth avenue, this morning. His head and face were crushed in as if by murderous blows, and his money and jewelry were gone. The police believe the man was the victim of a footpad. Peck, not identified until several hours after his body was found. A colored servant made the identification. She said her master left his home yesterday and did not return last night. Mrs. Peck, his wife, is in the Catekill.

To Come to Washington.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Sixto Lopez, one of the leading members of the Filipino junta in Europe, sailed on the Campana Saturday for this country where he will conduct a secret anti-imperial propaganda during the election campaign. The junta here is not pleased with Lopez's plan and Agoncillo said he disapproved of it but that Senator Lopez acted on the advice of certain well-known anti-imperialists in Boston. Lopez will go direct to Washington where he will establish headquarters.

Mountains of Anthracite.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 27.—Half of the reserved coal supply of the East is at present in Middlesex county, within 12 miles of this city. The exact supply is given as 2,193,000 tons, of which 950,000 tons are in this county, being distributed as follows: Pass Amboy, 300,000 tons; South Amboy, 340,000 tons; South Plainfield, 310,000 tons. When the transportation companies were some years ago perplexed by the problem of keeping their rolling stock in motion the plan of storing the coal in immense piles was devised, and since that time the storage grounds at South Amboy and South Plainfield have been used for that purpose.

CONVICTED OF WELL-POISONING.—Herbert A. Davis was found guilty at his second trial at Warrenton yesterday of attempting to poison the well of Thomas B. Stewart on December 10, 1899, and the jury fixed his punishment at four years in the penitentiary. Immediately on the verdict being announced, his counsel asked that the verdict be set aside as contrary to law and evidence. Judge White refused to set the verdict aside, but suspended sentence until Friday when a motion will be made by counsel for the defense for a new trial. Davis's wife and her sister were the principal witnesses against him. Mr. Davis is an adopted son of Stewart.

The Greek cruiser Naurochos Mianlis arrived at New York today.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors claim that the hot prostrations were induced by disorders of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relieve and permanently cure you.

A CARD FROM MAYOR SIMPSON.

Friends and Fellow Townsman:

As the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners as published in the papers, may give rise to the possible belief that your Mayor has used his high office to insult those under him, I deem it but just to my own friends, well wishers and fellow citizens to trespass for a moment upon the domain of explanation and, in justice to myself and to the excellent opinion which Alexandria's law-abiding people entertain for me, refer to charges some of which, if true, would be barred by the statute of limitation and others so improbable that one not a lineal descendant of Gulliver or an apt pupil of Munchausen would resent as an insult to his intelligence. The Chief of Police stated to the Commissioners that when one James Grayson was arrested for burglary, several years ago, he made a suggestion to the Sergeant and the Sergeant said that he had nothing to do with the case and that he had reported this to the Mayor who had made light of the matter and that he then asked the Mayor to define his duty and if his position as Chief did not demand the respect of the men and the Mayor again made light of the matter and said he was not expected to do more than just about the station house. As a matter of fact, and my memory is quite good, the conversation referred to and terribly distorted, occurred in my presence and was based upon the following facts: Sergeant Smith and his men had been working diligently over the Grayson case and had been successful in their efforts and when the Chief told one of the men to arrest some parties in the same case the Sergeant merely said, "Wah, Chief, I am working up this case myself," and I was quite astonished when the Chief turned to me and asked about his duties. Indeed I took special pains to explain that the Sergeant did not intend any disrespect, and I followed this up by kindly telling him that the Lieutenant and Sergeant were expected to do all the hard outside duty and that if he remained at the station house attending to office work it would be entirely satisfactory to me. Now after the lapse of several years my actions which were intended as a kindness have been converted into a fancied insult. The Chief also states that he told the men to get ready in two days to don their summer suits and that Sergeant Smith, soon thereafter, stated that the Mayor wanted the men to appear in their summer suits the next day. I know nothing about this, except that the men were complaining about the heat to such an extent that I sent word by Sergeant Smith, who was on duty at the time, to have the men put on the suits the next day. If the Chief had said anything before, it is the first I have heard of it. This I do know, however, that when orders have been given by me to change suits the Chief has invariably and contemptuously disregarded the orders as far as his party was concerned. His statement regarding my not consulting him is disproved by the fact that there have been certainly several consultations this week regarding investigations into recent crimes and the transferring of prisoners to the Industrial School, near Richmond. I am free to confess, however, that I rarely ask the Chief's advice, for the reason that I have never felt the need of it. About Mr. Ferguson's profanity I know nothing, though I do know that I told Mr. Ferguson and the other men at the station house that I would not allow myself to be called names, and I presume Mr. Ferguson was but carrying out my order so far as ringing me up was concerned. I have often thought that Mr. Ferguson has borne more than his share of oppression. A few months ago he arrested a man on the street and another man followed him and his prisoner to the station house, where in the presence of the Chief the party meddling foully abused the officer, threatening to cut his vitals out, and yet in the face of this outrage I did not order and against decency the offender was allowed to leave five dollars collateral, and when Mr. Ferguson called the Chief's attention to the man's horrible conduct the only satisfaction he received was, "Well, if you have any complaint, make it to the commissioners." As has been before stated the Chief's station was an exceedingly easy one, but evidently not easy enough, for time after time I have endeavored to reach him at the station house without success, and of course, when I am not at headquarters barely four hours in a day my orders had to be transacted through others who were there. He would rarely ever get up to answer the telephone and some one, of course, would have to take the message for him; and all this he probably considered in subordination. His complaints recall things to which I have paid but little attention, for oftentimes when I went to the station house he would frequently fail to make any reply to my salutations, and I am quite sure that if any of the men had been thus deficient in order or politeness, he would have been the readiest to reprove this great wrong. Indeed, his recent actions in reporting complaints to the commissioners instead of to the Mayor evidences his thorough contempt for the head of the city and for rules laid down for his government. I read one of these rules: "The Captain and Lieutenant must carefully note and impartially report to the Mayor every case of misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of the men." He has not only daily violated this rule, but he has permitted the Lieutenant to do the same, as I see from the papers. I have received no other information that the Lieutenant has informed charges against Officer Knight. A most wonderful circumstance connected with these matters is that the most efficient and valuable members of the police force have been made the targets for abuse. The Chief only reports to the Commissioners charges and no charge can be substantiated unless first heard by the Mayor and then the report of the Chief enables the Commissioners to keep before them the record of the officer. The law omits to define the duties of Chief of Police, but the law, I am happy to say, does very clearly define the powers and duties of the Mayor, and as Mayor of this city, the law says, I shall control the police force. The Commissioners make the rule relating to the conduct and behavior of the men, but the Mayor is properly the judge of their locations so far as regards the best enforcement of the laws. I am ever ready to consider advice but I am hardly ever in a proper frame of mind to accept orders where such orders are destructive to the dignity of an office which my friends and neighbors of this community have so generously bestowed upon me. A crusade against worthy police officers

should be indignantly resented by the respect able people of Alexandria. Ever since the magnificent fight against the irrepressible blacklegs of this city, less light against Sergeant Smith and his cowardly policy by men whose palatial homes have been wrecked upon the treacherous dopes. Men who rise and meant the downfall of their fellow citizens, for if we pause for a moment to contemplate the record of these opportunist pests we are confronted with the spectacle of the poverty of all who have ever associated with them. Men through their malice influence, and for the protection of men who dare brave the enmity of unpunished wretches whose arrogant political aspirations make them a menace to the domestic hearthstone as well as to the political respectability. There are no two factions fighting each other in the city to disgrace and destroy the men who drove policy sharps from the streets and alleys of our city, and the faction thus aggressive has no such record as that of Sergeant Smith and his associates. An ugly spirit of retaliation had governed the Mayor of the city does any one presume for an instant that he would have remained silent when a cloud of witnesses were ready to come forward and testify to the fact that a foul-mouthed officer had gone through the market indulging in the vilest bilgewater that ever fell from human lips. Good officers are too valuable to be sacrificed. They have brought order out of chaos in the city, and this change in evidence when we reflect upon the blackmail by officers of the law, when men standing behind liquor bars so confidently expected the Monday morning collection that actually altered before the thrifty officer's back was turned, a paltry sum dangled from behind the counter and the words written on the card were "Help the Blind." Does any man dare say that such a condition exists here today? In conclusion I desire to repeat what I have said on a former occasion. The good people in every community are more numerous than law breakers, but if the good remain passive or allow themselves to be intimidated by the impudent aggressions of men who are daily violating the laws of God and man, then will honesty become the slave of avarice.

GEO. L. SIMPSON.